

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1807.

[No. 1931.

## SALES AT VENDE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDE STORE,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation  
and the prices of which are established,  
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the  
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

142 hds. of MOLASSES,  
5 puncheons RUM,

100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,  
Just Received and for Sale.

Marsteller & Young.

May 25.

### For Sale

At HENRY & MILLER'S Wharf,  
A Large Decked Stow,

Suitable for carrying Wood or Stone; she  
will be sold low, if immediate application be  
made to

Mordecai Miller.

June 3.

### Freight Wanted

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,  
To any of the Windward Islands

or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.

May 26.

W. Yeaton,

Ramsay's wharf.

May 27.

SPANISH HIDES,

First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,

Just received, per schooner FAME, from St. Thomas.

FOR SALE, BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

April 23.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyslop, and  
9 boxes Hyslop Shuan Tea, of a superior  
quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hds. good Sugar,  
10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,  
Salt of various kinds,

A constant supply of Flour suitable for  
Family use.

Joseph Dean.

May 27.

### Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof.

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira WINE, 2 of a spec  
4 quarter casks do. do. 5 quart qu

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1.

### District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it  
may concern, That the Consul General  
of Portugal to the United States of America,  
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all  
papers that may be necessary for vessels  
bound from the ports of this district to any in  
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may emit  
having their bills of health thus certified, will  
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for  
account of a Portuguese subject, should be  
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property;

and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

### WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of  
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.  
To such a one good wages will be given.—  
For the person who wants, please apply to  
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from GEORGE BEARD to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing to Philip Darrell and Elliott Muse, who became security for the said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel James Wren's tavern, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June next, for ready money,

All the Property mentioned in  
the said Deed, viz.

One Negro Woman, called Betty—Ben-Matilda, and Jess—one Waggon, one Cart, and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horned Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five Shoots.

Charles Little, Trustee.

May 9.

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by  
Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county,  
to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler,  
the payment of a certain sum of money  
therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction,  
on SATURDAY, the 20th of June next,  
for ready cash, at the plantation of the  
said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the  
following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,  
TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on  
the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on  
his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac  
supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two  
estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two es-  
tates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in  
the forenoon, and continue until all is sold  
or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy  
the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.

May 19.

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be  
sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alex-  
andria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue  
of a decree of the honorable the United States  
Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for  
the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months  
credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the  
lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater,  
containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of  
Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the  
Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of  
Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 950  
acres.—Also,

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia,  
formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482  
acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by  
the last will and testament of Robert Alexander,  
deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are  
now sold to satisfy a debt due to George  
Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,  
George Deneale, } Com.  
Edmund I. Lee, }.

May 26.

## FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,  
60,000 twenty-two inch shingles  
10 tierces fresh rice  
40 barrels tar, and 20 pork.

M. Miller.

June 1.

## FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,  
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHES, from  
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling each—  
part of them entitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter  
casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTON & STEWART  
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.  
Price One Dollar.

## Freight Wanted

FOR THE

Sloop PATTY,  
Captain WILLIAM BURNS; to  
any eastern port; burden about  
eight hundred barrels.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

FOR SALE,

The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100  
tons Plaster Paris. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

May 19.

## Freight Wanted,

FOR Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE  
SLOOP WILLIAM,  
WM. SPEAR, Master;  
About 200 barrels burthen.  
Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 7.

## WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Working Men—  
also Horses and Carts to work on the  
public road between the poor house and Alex-  
andria.—Apply to

John Gadsby.

June 6.

## FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, about 11  
years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

June 3.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale,  
10 pipes fourth proof Cognac  
Brandy.

William Hodgson.

June 1.

## Exuma Salt—afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUT-  
LER—per brig Martha,  
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—  
which they will sell low, from on board.

April 29.

## Plaster Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaster Paris, on board the schr.  
Agness, at Lawson and Fowle's wharf—  
and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle.

Said schooner will take a few hundred  
barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immediate  
application is made.

May 19.

## JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,  
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

80 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

11 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 26.

## A Brewery Establishment

### FOR SALE

WISHING to quit the brewing business,  
I offer for sale all my right and interest in that extensive BREWHOUSE which  
I now occupy. There is an established business,  
1500 barrels having been sold in one  
season, 2000 might be made—all the working  
utensils complete, with malt house, kiln,  
mill, casks, and 300 bushels of malt.—Also a  
line of wharf extending along the Potomac  
150 feet, very suitable for a lumber yard, or  
to receive flour by water—this may be treated  
for separately.

These premises are held by lease from the  
Corporation, who are to pay for all improvements  
of stone and brick, at the end of the  
lease, of which there are ten years unexpired  
from the 7th September next. One third of  
the purchase money will be required—for the  
remainder a liberal credit will be given on  
sufficient security. For further particulars  
apply to

## TRIAL

or

COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States,

And CYRUS GRIFFIN, Judge of the district of Virginia.

Monday, May 25.

Mr. Wickham read from the act of Virginia, page 108 of the revised code, sect. 8, as bearing upon this case. He observed that the present motion was also unprecedented in a system of criminal jurisprudence which was upwards of 100 years old. If the motion be a proper one, there must be some precedents in this country or in England. But if there be none such, and the gentlemen have not produced them, it is but fair to infer there are none such. It is therefore obvious that the present motion is contrary to the acts of Virginia as well as to the common law.

The attorney for the U. S. has said that he can take no final measures till general Wilkinson is present. His deposition is greatly relied upon. Now, Sir, I refer to you as well as the S. Court of the U. S. where you presided, that the facts contained in that deposition (if facts they were) did not amount to treason; but to a probable proof of the misdemeanor only. As to general Eaton's, it is not relied on. The sole reliance of the prosecution is upon Wilkinson's. Of course, if Wilkinson himself were present, he could prove nothing new. But if gen. W. is so material a witness, why are they not prepared to go with him before the grand jury?—Why is not gen. Wilkinson here? He is a military officer, bound implicitly to obey the head of the government. In the wars of Europe a general has been known to march the same distance at the head of his army in a shorter time than gen. Wilkinson has had to pass from N. Orleans to this place. He is bound to go whenever the government directs him; to march to Mexico; to invade the Floridas, or to come to this city. Perhaps there are other reasons for his not coming. But let us not press this subject.

What, Sir, is the tendency of this application? What is the motive? I have no doubt that the gentlemen mean to act correctly. I wish to cast no imputations. But the counsel and the court will know that there are a set of busy people (not I hope employed by the government) who thinking to do right, are laboring to ruin the reputation of my client. I do not charge the government with this attempt. But the thing is already done. Attempts have been made. The press from one end of the continent to the other has been enlisted on their side; to enlist prejudices against col. Burr. Prejudices? yes; they have influenced public opinion; by such representations, by persons not passing between the prisoner and his country, but by ex parte evidence and mutilated statements. Ought not this court to bar the door as far as possible against such misrepresentations? to shut every effort to excite further prejudices, until the case is decided by a sworn jury, not by the floating rumors of the day, but by the evidence of sworn witnesses? The attorney for the U. S. offers to produce his testimony; no doubt the most violent; no doubt the least impartial which he can select; testimony which is perhaps to be met and overthrown by superior evidence. Do they, besides these things, wish that the multitude around us should be prejudiced by garbled evidences?—Do precedents justify such a course as this? "Produce your witnesses," they may say.—No; sir. Colonel Burr is ready for a trial; but he wishes for that trial to come before a jury. I do not pretend to understand the motives which led to those things: it is enough that they produce the same mischievous effects upon ourselves. Should government hereafter wish to oppress any individual; to drag him from one end of the country to the other by a military force; to enlist the prejudices of the community against him; they will pursue the very same course which has now been taken.

Col. Burr is here ready for trial. They admit that their testimony is not sufficient to bring him before a grand jury; and of course to found an indictment against him. Why then is this partial evidence to be exhibited on a motion for commitment? It is to nourish the prejudices against him. Will they then press a motion like this? Be it so, sir, I trust that the court will stand between the prisoner and his pursuers; for every man is presumed innocent, before he is found guilty.

Mr. Wm. May it please your honors.—The attorney for the United States believing himself possessed of sufficient evidence to justify a commitment of A. Burr for high treason, has moved the court to that effect. In making this motion he has merely done his duty; it would have been unpardonable in him to omit it. Yet the counsel in the defense complain of the motion and of the want of notice. As to the latter objection it must be palpable that the nature and object of the motion rendered notice improper. The gentlemen would have had the attorney to an-

nonce to the party concerned, that he was at length, in possession of sufficient evidence to justify his commitment for high treason—and that being apprehensive he might not be disposed to stand this charge, he intended, as soon as the accused came to court next morning to move his commitment. This would really be carrying politeness beyond the ordinary pitch: it would not have deserved the name of candor, sir; it would in fact have been an invitation to the accused to make his escape. But as gentlemen seem to doubt, with an air at least of earnestness, the propriety of this motion at this time, and express their regret that they have not had time to examine its legality, the attorney has offered to waive the motion until to-morrow, to give gentlemen the opportunity which they profess to desire; but no sir, they will not have what they say they want, when offered by the attorney. Another gentleman, after having demanded why this motion was made, and by that demand drawn from the attorney an explanation of his motives, has been pleased to speak of the attorney's statement of his apprehensions as "an episode;" which, "although good poetry, he says, had better have been let alone; when such serious matters of fact were in discussion." It may be an episode, sir, if the gentleman pleases; he is at liberty to consider the whole as a piece of epic action, and to look forward to the appropriate catastrophe. But it does not appear to me to be very fair, sir, after having drawn from the attorney an explanation of his motives, to complain of that explanation: if a wound has been inflicted by the explanation, the gentlemen who produced it should blame only themselves. But, sir, where is the crime of considering Aaron Burr as subject to the ordinary operation of the human passions? Towards any other man, it seems, the attorney would have been justifiable in using precautions against alarm and escape; it is only improper when applied to this man. Really, sir, I recollect nothing in the history of his deportment which renders it so very incredible that Aaron Burr would fly from a prosecution. But at all events the attorney is bound to act on general principles, and to take care that justice be had against every one accused, by whatever name he may be called or by whatever previous reputation he may be distinguished.

This motion, however, it seems, is not legal at this time, because there is a grand jury in session. The amount of the position is, that although it be generally true, that the court possesses the right to hear and commit, yet if there be a grand jury, this power of the court is suspended; and the commitment cannot be had unless in consequence of a presentment or bill of indictment found by that body. The general power of the court being admitted, those who rely on this exception should support it by authority, and, therefore, the loud call for precedents which we have heard from other side, comes improperly from that quarter. We ground this motion on the general power of the court to commit: let those who say this power is destroyed by the presence of a grand jury shew one precedent to countenance this original and extraordinary motion. I believe, sir, I may safely affirm that not a single reported case or *dictum* can be found which has the most distant bearing toward such an idea. Sir, no such *dictum* or case ought to exist; it would be unreasonable and destructive of the purposes of justice. For if the doctrine be true at all that the presence of a grand jury suspends the power to hear and commit by any other authority, it must be uniformly and universally true; in every other case as well as this, and in every case which can be proposed while a grand jury is sitting. Now, sir, let us suppose, that immediately on the swearing of this grand jury and their retiring to their chamber, Aaron Burr had been for the first time brought to this town—the members of the evidence scattered over the continent; the attorney, however, in possession of enough to justify the arrest and commitment of the accused for high treason, but not enough to authorise a grand jury to find a true bill. What is to be done? The court disclaims any power to hear and commit, because there is a grand jury—The grand jury cannot find a true bill because the evidence is not sufficient to warrant such a finding; the natural and unavoidable consequence would be, that the man must be discharged. And then, according to Mr. Wickham's principle of ethics, that every man is supposed to intend the natural consequence of his own acts, the gentlemen who advocate this doctrine intend that Aaron Burr shall be discharged without a trial.

I beg you, sir, to recollect what was said by gentlemen the other day, when you were called upon to give an additional charge to the grand jury. You were told that a grand jury should require the same evidence to find a true bill, which a petit jury would require to convict the prisoner. Connect this principle with the doctrine

in question: the sitting of the grand jury suspends all power to commit by any other body; and the grand jury cannot find a bill unless on evidence on which they would convict as a petit jury; connect these two principles and consider the immaturity of evidence which always exists at the period of arrest and commitment; and the sitting of the grand jury, instead of being a season of admonition and alarm, becomes a perfect jubilee to the guilty.

But it is said, that this motion is "an attempt to divest the constitutional organ of its just and proper power." I believe, sir, it was never before heard, that an application to commit for safe keeping was an encroachment on the power of the grand jury. Would the gentlemen have us to address this motion to the grand jury? They might as well propose that we should submit the bill of indictment to the court and desire them to say, whether it is a true bill or not. This would indeed be the "shifting of powers" of which the gentleman complains. As it is, sir, there is no manner of collision between the power which we call upon the court to exercise and the proper power of the grand jury. The justices arrest and commit for safe keeping; then comes the function of the grand jury to decide on the truth of the indictment exhibited against the prisoner. The two offices are distinct in point of time and totally distinct in their nature & object.

But it is said that "there is great inconvenience in submitting a great law officer to the necessity of expressing an opinion on the crime on a motion like this;" that the judge, like the juror, should come to the trial with his mind pure and unbiased." This argument does not apply to the legality of the power which we call upon the court to exercise: it goes merely to the expediency of exercising this power; and if the argument be true the court ought never to commit; whether the grand jury be sitting or not. This, however, sir, is a matter for legislation, not for judicial consideration. Whenever the legislature shall decide, by the force of this argument, that the court which commits shall not sit on the trial to chief, a motion like this will become improper; at present, however, the legislature has left this power with the court; and we claim its exercise from considerations of the most serious importance to truth and justice.

But, sir, we are told that this investigation is calculated to keep alive the public prejudices—and we hear great complaints about these public prejudices—the country is represented as being filled with misrepresentations and calumnies against Aaron Burr—the public indignation it is said is already sufficiently excited: this argument, also, sir, has no application to our right to make this motion; it does not affect the legality of our procedure. But if the motion is likely to have this effect, we cannot help it—no human institution is free from inconveniences—the course we hold is a legal one—without it a necessary one—we think it a duty. It is no answer to us then to say that it may produce inconveniences to the prisoner. But let us consider this mournful tale of prejudices, and the likelihood of their being excited by this motion. Sir, if Aaron Burr be innocent, instead of resisting his motion he ought to hail it with triumph and exultation—What is it we propose to introduce? Not the rumors which are floating through the world; not the talk of the multitude, nor the speculations of newspapers; but the evidence of facts; we propose that the whole evidence exculpatory as well as accusative shall come before you; instead of exciting his is the true mode of correcting prejudices; the world which it is said has been misled and inflamed by falsehood, will now hear the truth; let the case come out; let us know how much of what we have heard is false, how much of it true; how much of what we feel is prejudice; how much of it is justified by fact; who ever before heard of such an apprehension as that which is professed on the other side? *Prejudice excited by evidence!* Evidence, sir, is the great corrector of prejudice. Why then does Aaron Burr shrink from it? It is strange to me that a man who complains so much of being without cause illegally seized and transported by a military officer, should be afraid to confront this evidence. Evidence can be promotive only of truth. I repeat then, sir, why does he shrink? Why does he shrink from the evidence? The gentlemen on the other side can give the answer. On our part we are ready to introduce that evidence.

Permit me now, sir, to turn to the act of assembly which has been read by Mr. Wickham. Into what embarrassment must the ingenious and vigorous mind of that gentleman have been driven, before he would have taken refuge under this act of

assembly? It is but to read it, to see that it has no manner of application whatever to this motion: that it applies to the case of a person already committed—declaring that such person shall be bailed if not indicted at the first term after his commitment and discharged if not indicted at the second term. [Revised code by Pleasants & Pace, 103. § X.]

"When any person committed for treason"—Now, sir, is Aaron Burr committed for treason? If not it is obvious that the clause has no manner of application to him. Why, sir, the object of this motion is to commit him. Gentlemen must have been in strange confusion when they resorted to this law.

Mr. Wickham asks if general Wilkinson be a material witness, why he is not here? "Who is general Wilkinson?" says the gentleman. Is he not the instrument of the government bound to a blind obedience?" I am sorry for this and many other declamatory remarks which have been unnecessarily and improperly introduced; but the gentleman assures us that no imputation is meant against the government; oh no sir, colonel Burr, indeed, has been oppressed, has been persecuted, but far be it from the gentleman to charge the government with it; colonel Burr, indeed, has been harassed by a military tyrant who is "the instrument of the government, bound to a blind obedience;" but the gentleman could not by any means be understood as intending to insinuate aught to the prejudice of the government. The gentleman is understood, sir: his object is correctly understood. He would direct the public mind from Aaron Burr and point it to another quarter. He would too, if he could, shift the popular displeasure which he has spoken of, from Aaron Burr to another quarter. These remarks are not intended for your ear, sir; they were intended for the people who surround us; they can have no effect upon the mind of the court; I am to well acquainted with the dignity, the firmness, the illumination of this bench to apprehend any such consequence. But the gentlemen would balance the account of popular prejudices; they would convert this judicial enquiry into a political question—they would make it a question between Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr. The purpose is well understood, sir, but it shall not be served. I will not degrade the administration of this country by entering upon their defense. Besides, sir, this is not our business—at present we have an account to settle (not between Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson, but) between Aaron Burr and the laws of his country. Let us fix his trial. The administration too will be tried before their country, before the world; they sir, I believe, will never shrink either from the evidence or the verdict.

"Let us return to A. Burr: "Why is not gen. Wilkinson here?" Because, sir, it was impossible in the nature of things for him to be here by this time. It was on the first of April, sir, that you decided on the commitment of A. Burr for the misdemeanor; until that decision was known, the necessity of summoning witnesses could not be ascertained; gen. Wilkinson is the commander in chief of the American troops in a quarter where his presence is rendered important by the temper of the neighborhood; to summon him on the mere possibility of commitment would have afforded a ground of clamor, perhaps a just one against the administration; the certainty that A. Burr would be put upon his trial could not have been known at Washington till the 5th or 6th of April. Now, sir, let the gentlemen on the other side make a slight calculation; Orleans is said to be 15 or 1600 miles from this place—suppose the U. S. mail travelling by frequent exchange of horses and riders, a hundred miles per day, should reach Orleans in 17 days from the Federal City; it would be the 24th or 25th of April (putting all accidents out of the question) before gen. W. could have received his orders to come on; since that time until this, he has had 30 days to reach Richmond. Could a journey of 15 or 1600 miles be reasonably performed in 30 days; who can bear a journey of 50 miles per day for 30 days together? But, sir, gen. W. is not here; due means have been used to bring him here, his materiality is ascertained by his affidavit and the attorney does not choose to send up the indictment in his absence. But, we admit, it seems, that we are not ready to make good our charge. In my opinion there is evidence enough to prove the treason independent of gen. Wilkinson. But it is important in every point of view that that gentleman should be here; it is important to his own reputation, & to the people of the U. S. that he should be here; and on the part of the grand jury, Sir, there is no calculating what inferences, unfavorable to the prosecution, might be

drawn from his absence. The opinion very up the indic- scence.

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lement on the other  
culations; Orleans is  
miles from this place  
mail travelling by  
horses and riders  
, should reach Or-  
the Federal City,  
25th of April (put-  
of the question) be-  
ave received his or-  
e that time until this  
to reach Richmond,  
5 or 1600 miles be-  
in 30 days; who can  
miles per day for 30  
air, gen. W. is not  
been used to bring  
lity is ascertained by  
attorney does now  
indictment in his ab-  
it, it seems, that we  
e good our charge.  
is evidence enough  
hat gentleman should  
t to his own reputa-  
part of the grand jury  
ing what inferences,  
rosecution, might be

draws from the mere circumstance of his absence. The attorney is therefore in my opinion very right not to hazard the justice and the fair trial of this case, by sending up the indictment in gen. Wilkinson's absence.

But it seems that Wilkinson's affidavit has already been decided to have no relation to the charge of treason. To what geo. W.'s affidavit tended while it was inculpated, or connected only with that of gen. Eaton, is no proof of what its tendency may be now in connexion with the great mass of additional testimony which we have collected. Sir, we say that it is the key stone which binds the great arch of evidence now in our possession.

As to sending up the indictment, it is out of the question. Truth and justice require that it should not now be sent up. But we hope, sir, that the motion to commit Aaron Burr will be received, because we think it a legal and a just and necessary measure of precaution.

At this moment the grand jury returned into court, and their names being called over, requested an adjournment. After some desultory conversation between their foreman and the chief justice, respecting certain points of form, they were accordingly adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock. They immediately retired from the court, when Mr. Hay arose to proceed with the argument. *He spoke in substance as follows:*

I stand here, sir, engaged in the performance of a most serious duty. I appear here in a cause which involves the character of our government. I come here to charge Aaron Burr with high treason against the U. S.; with "levying war" upon his country. Sir, it was natural to suppose that such a serious charge would have made a most serious impression upon A. B.'s mind; that he would have roused all the energies of his understanding in his service; in vindicating himself against such heinous charges, and not in casting imputations upon the government. Why, then, sir, does he turn from himself against the administration? Why these complaints of persecution, which have fatigued our ears? I most solemnly deny the charge. I most confidently avow there is not a tittle of evidence to support it. None can be produced, unless it be a persecution, that the government brings him before a legal tribunal, where his guilt and innocence will be impartially established. A. Burr stands accused of the highest crimes and misdemeanors; he stands charged with a deliberate design of involving his country in all the horrors of a civil insurrection, or of entangling her in a war with a foreign nation. This is the true question before the court, and instead of meeting this charge with the energy and firmness which became him; instead of confronting it with his evidence, he complains forsooth of persecution. And Where, sir, is this tremendous persecu- tip?

"Because he was sent here by a military authority?" But could A. Burr have been tried in the country where he was arrested? Was Blandin's island in the Mississippi territory? Or ought he not to have been conveyed to that judicial district, which possessed a competent jurisdiction? But if A. Burr ought to have been sent here, by what number of men should he have been escorted? Was it by one man only; from whom he could have been so easily risqued, and whose vigilance he could most probably have eluded? Or ought he to have been conveyed, as he really was, by the energy of men, like Perkins, whose unshaking firmness & whose humanity (in the presence of A. Burr himself I avow it, let him deny it if he can!) had completely qualified him for the safe transportation of his prisoner?

But sir, when this cry and spell of persecution are once excited, it is not easy to set bounds to its fury! — Not contented with inveighing against the pretended persecution of the government—a government which never did persecute; a government which cannot persecute, and which will forever stand firm in the affections of the people, from the integrity and intelligence which has marked its measures; not contented with lavishing their complaints against it, the counsel for the prisoner have even turned against the humble instruments who conduct the prosecution. They seriously complain that we have given them no previous notice of this motion, and these are the very men who have so often offered motions to this court without the slightest intimation to ourselves. Sir, I most positively assert that no notice in the present case ought to have been given. I shall not pretend to assert that A. Burr was disposed under the precat state of things, to effect his escape.

But I say supposing such to have been the fact, and supposing that availing himself of the information which we had imparted, he should have taken to flight; I appeal to the candor of every impartial man; I appeal to the candor of the opposite counsel themselves whether I should not have been guilty of a most gross violation of my duties.

But they say, he ought not to be committed, because the presence of the grand jury suspends the authority of this court. But where are the precedents which justify this position? I have not made many researches into this case; because I did not suppose there was a single sceptic at this bar who would deny the universality of the proposition that we have laid down, that it was the right of the court to commit in every case where they deemed it proper. They saw that in this case the powers of the grand jury and the court were concurrent. Strange that they should forget the immense difference between their powers! There is a difference in the evidence necessary to convince them. We are not bound to submit the same testimony before the grand jury which we may produce before the court; much less before a petit jury. Affidavits may convince the court that it is proper to commit; but it is not perfectly certain whether it be proper to exhibit them before a grand jury. I am however unacquainted with the opinion, which the court entertain on this point; but I will boldly inquire, whether I should discharge my honest duty, were I to submit my indictment before the grand jury at this moment, when I have not all the material evidence which we may possess? Sir these gentlemen may cast their groundless censures upon me; but in vain; all their clamors will never move me from my purpose. The course which I am pursuing is sufficient to satisfy my own conscience, and it is indifferent to me whether ten or ten thousand men should join in my condemnation.

Mr. Boott asserts, that we have produced no authorities to prove our position; and that we have done to produce. But is it right to be continually recurring to precedents? Is there no allowance to be made for the operations of common sense, in any case? Where cases of doubt and difficulty occur, a reference of this kind is certainly proper to enlighten and fortify our own judgments. But even admitting the propriety of introducing precedents in the whole extent for which gentlemen contend, it is their business and not our own to comply with the requisition for precedents. We stand upon the broad, general principle, that courts have the power to commit. If gentlemen contest this principle in the present case, why do they not introduce their countervailing authorities?

Mr. Hay expressed his regret that his friend, Mr. Wickham, had not more seriously meditated upon this subject, before he had urged his objections; that if he had understood it with his usual correctness, he never would have troubled the court with the law of Virginia; for that this law had not the slightest bearing upon the specific proposition before them.

(Mr. Hay's speech to be continued.)

#### NEW-YORK, June 6

Captain King of the ship *America* *Eagle*, who left Montevideo the 5th April, informs that the British still kept possession of that place, and were making preparations to attack Buenos Ayres. Reinforcements from England were expected daily. Nine of the crew of the ship *Bengal* that was cast away in Maldonado roads, came home with Captain King.

Captain K. further informs, that the British had taken *Colonia*; and that general Beresford was on the eve of sailing for England.

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

#### MONARCHY! MONARCHY!

"The Federalists are 'Monarchs,' say the modest leaders of Democracy. — Forgetting the impudence of the assertion, let us examine the truth of it. When we were feeble colonists and the British were endeavoring to oppress us, who first started into action and called on their countrymen to assert their rights and be free? The Federalists. Who, after the revolution, whilst we were without government, and every ligament of society was broken, framed and adopted the constitution, the security of our liberty and happiness? The Federalists. After the constitution was adopted Washington and Adams were successively presidents; both Federalists, and both proud of the distinction. During

their administration all the branches of the government were Federal; did they introduce monarchy? Did they attempt it? At the adoption of the constitution there was a faction composed of the discontented & of those who were averse to the constitution. Men of fallen expectation, and disappointed ambition; they pretended to be the friends of the people, and styled themselves Republicans; they found the people ripe for tumult and eager for novelty; by the most foul means they raised a flame, its pestiferous beams were spread abroad, honest simplicity mistook it for the flash of truth and conviction, credulous ignorance was content to follow it for it flattered its merit and discernment; the turbulent and wicked soon found it was indeed their own cause; they gained the ascendancy, and what have they gained? The leaders have gained places of honor and profit; the people have gained nothing, but lost much. In the decline of the Roman empire it delighted a Roman to tell what Rome had been; and years hence when the Democratic pygmies who now flutter on the stage, and infest places of honor and profit, shall be forgotten, the American will revert with joy to the good days of Washington and Adams. Washington was never frightened into submission by the whiskered visage of a French minister; Adams never tamely suffered himself to be ignobly braided and insulted by a Spanish Marquis.

[Reporter.]

Some of our *spindly shank* bucks have been in the habit, for years past, of being inoculated for the *cow-pox*, in hopes by that means to get calves to their legs.

#### SHIP NEWS.

#### Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,  
Sloop *Maria Antoinette*, capt. Brandt,  
22 days from St. Jago-de-Cuba; cargo,  
sugar, dye woods, &c. Wadsworth & But-  
ler.

Lest there schooner *General Pineykey*,  
captain Lowe, of this port, to sail in 2 or  
10 days.

May 24, was spoke by two French pri-  
vateers off Heneage, who put on board  
captain Fitch, of the Danish sloop *Eliza*,  
from Cape Francois bound to Philadelphia,  
and his crew; likewise Mr. Brown, mate  
of the brig *Argus* of Providence, R. I.,  
bound to Jamaica, and the crew. Lat. 31  
58, long. 75 20, spoke the British ship *Tar-  
tar*, capt. Mitchell, from Charleston bound  
to Liverpool, out 4 days, ship *Aspinwall*,  
Hughes, and ship *Dudden*, of and for Li-  
verpool, in company. 5th June, off Cape  
Henry, was boarded by the British frigate  
*Melampus*, and treated politely. Captains  
Trott and Cox, of the sloops *Susan* and  
*William*, of Bermuda, came passengers,  
their vessels having been captured on their  
passage from Jamaica to New York, and  
carried into St. Jago.

FREIGHT WANTED  
For Boston or any Northern Port,  
For Schooner *ELIZA*,  
JAMES WELD, Master,  
800 barrels burthen. For terms  
apply to W. YEATON,  
Ramsay's Wharf.  
June 9. d7t

JUST RECEIVED,  
A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent  
Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,  
FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,  
Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.  
June 9. law3m

#### Fifty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY the twenty-first day of May, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about 4 miles from Alexandria ferry, Negro NED, and sometimes calls himself EDWARD PLAY, 30 years old, a small slender-made negro, a blacksmith by trade, and can read and write. He has a bright mulatto woman at Alexandria, called Rachel, for a wife, and has four or five children by her—the woman is or was the property of Miss Conlee. I cannot describe his dress as he had a variety of good clothes. Any person apprehending the said negro and securing him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles from home Ten dollars, if forty miles Thirty Dollars, and if at a greater distance the above reward and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

James Hawkins.  
June 9. law3m

#### To Parents, Guardians and Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
BY COTTON AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy  
and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Ele-  
ments of the English Language.

#### THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of infi-  
tory books for children in the nursery, which have  
been written within these few years by persons of dis-  
tinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it  
must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one  
introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools,  
that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular,  
compilations of Lytton, D'Worth and Fennings. The  
superiority has been attended to with tedious care,  
and writers of the first eminence have contributed to  
raise the fabric of learning, while the foundation has al-  
most invariably been forced to be laid, by the most trif-  
fle and ignorant workmen. The consequence has fre-  
quently been, as might be expected from such a proce-  
dure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commence-  
ment, and has often proved more difficult to remove  
than it would have cost pains to plant originally  
the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be im-  
possible to practice any consistent reason. Perhaps the  
pride of acknowledged literature could not sto<sup>n</sup> to an  
occupation required so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling  
Book. Verily, the first stone of a noble edifice  
has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable  
hands; and to lay the first seeds of useful learning in  
the nascient mind, is an employment that cannot be dis-  
graceful to the most laudable talents. Bishop Lowth  
wrote an excellent book in grammar, and several men  
of rank in literature have exerted the public by similar  
productions; yet it is vain that grammars are written,  
if no one is learned to read. It is in vain that the sub-  
jects of discourses are made in any art or science, if the  
generality of the world are precluded from profiting by  
them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles  
with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced  
of the folly of his enterprises, and the justice of his re-  
marks, in whatever light his present undertaking may  
be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to  
those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than  
himself, he cannot think that labor disdorable, which is  
so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor  
has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judi-  
cious will appreciate his motives and his production as  
they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more  
influenced by early impressions than any set of willing-  
to-follow. The stream will always flow tinted with  
the nature of its source. A just maxim, a human principle,  
a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be per-  
manent to the last. The first books we read can never  
be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated.  
Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care  
has been taken to make every lesson of easy, as far as  
the nature and intention of the plan would allow, to  
facile purpose of information or instruction. Even in  
the more advanced progressive lessons, where tense was limited  
to a single syllable, it is hard something will be found  
to please and to improve, nor will it be thought difficult  
to read in the scope of a Sabbath, a Jaffrey, an  
Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accom-  
modate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only  
required a little taste and judgment, which any person  
long conversant with education and books ought to pos-  
sess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this  
manual for early youth will be found much better adapt-  
ed for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in  
consequence, he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers  
in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their  
labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pu-  
blic, than the dry inquiry of most books of the kind; and it  
cannot fail to rebound to their credit also, by giving  
youth an opportunity of gaining as much general know-  
ledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.  
Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom  
British youth are under singular obligations for furnish-  
ing them with many valuable opportunities of improve-  
ment) when he earnestly urged this work on the Edi-  
tor's attention, "that a spelling Book frequently consti-  
tutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when char-  
ity puts a Bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to  
contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price  
will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly  
on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 20th, 1802.

#### JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop *MARIA ANTOINETTE*, from St. Ja-  
go de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subsci-  
bers,

375 Spanish Hides  
12 Hogsheads Molasses  
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax  
39 Boxes white and brown Sugars  
900 lbs. Coffee  
150 boxes Segars  
9 tons Fustic  
&c. Logwood.  
Wadsworth & Butler.

June 9.

Joseph Janney

HIS JUST RECEIVED

His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable  
quantity and a good assortment, which are of-  
fered for sale.

He has removed his Store to King-  
street, opposite to Paton and Utcher's.

5 mo. 12. d3teo

#### 20 Dollars Reward.

LOPED from the subscriber living near  
Richmond Court-House, Virginia, on the  
last of April, a lad by the name of George.—  
He is short, of a dark complexion, and about  
18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by  
a fall from a horse at Hanover court house,  
when living with John Tayloe, esq. Mount  
Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness.  
He took with him a variety of clothes, parti-  
cularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost  
new. The above reward will be given for  
apprehending and confining him in any jail  
in the state. Should he be apprehended out  
of the state, an additional reward will be given  
by

Landon Carter.  
Richmond County, (Va.)

May 23. (J. J.)

20m.

## SHOES.

I have just received an assortment of the following kind of SHOES, which will be sold low.

Ladies' Morocco Slips, with Würtemberg, block, and spring heels.

Ditto, fashionable Leather Slips, Walking

Shoes and Ties.

Missess' Morocco Slips.

Gentlemen's Shoes and Pumps, various

qualities.

Boys' ditto.

Childrens' Shoes.

Ditto Leather and Velvet Booties.

Ephraim Gilman.

June 8.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philip Washington to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June next, on a credit of six months—

SIX LOTS handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "Stump-Hill, and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

May 29.

Stawds

## Public Sale.

### ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given)

That LOT on the west side of Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thompson's, measuring 59 feet 1 3-4 inches on Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with Cameron-street 123 feet 5 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms, a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough repair of the house, building a new stable, and other improvements on this lot, cost upwards of \$1000 in the year 1802.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

At the Coffee-House,

That half acre lot in the town of Dumfries, near the tobacco warehouse & Quantico creek, designated in the plan of the said town by No. 148; on which are erected a substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 28 feet, a bale, or store house, 30 by 18 feet, stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security for the price, payable by equal portions in one, two and three years, without interest if punctually paid; and to secure the payments a deed of trust on the property purchased. A good title will be made by

Colin Auld.

May 20. [22]

Stawds

## The U. States—Libellants, against

The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture—

Respondents.

### IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, C. C.

May 15.

Stawds

Pursuant to the above order of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, hereby gives Notice, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned, where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, D. M.

May 15.

Stawds

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, a negro woman named Tabb, she is about 35 years of age, of the common size, of a yellowish complexion, long face, high cheek bones, and her eyes sunk in—she understands every kind of house work washing, nursing, &c. In the latter capacity she has been passing herself in Alexandria, and has said by my authority. There are various circumstances which lead me to believe she has been and is now secured by her husband Jerry (the property of Joseph Mandeville, junior). He is hired to his father John Mandeville, as a laborer, and sometimes drives a cart on the streets. Twenty Dollars will be paid if taken in the district, and the above reward if taken above 10 miles without, provided that she is so secured that I get her again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, in any capacity whatever.

H. ROSE.

April 24. [28.]

Stawds

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA:

## HAS FOR SALE,

## An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA  
Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Tenerife &  
Corsica

## WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

## TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and Lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapé do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger; race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; Botant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed-cords; leading lines; denijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine; gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed, chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatal and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

## A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

## TEAS

particularly selected for

family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busclos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Tenerife,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt, and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotation

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

## WINES.

**TICKETS,**  
In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,  
Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.  
For sale at R. Gray's Book-store;  
Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.

May 20.

## R. GRAY

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few copies of Memoirs of the Life of Marmontel, in two volumes, 12 mo. Price two dollars bound and lettered.

Geographical Compilations, two volumes.

Tucker's Universal History for schools.

R. Gray has on hand,

A good stock of Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, Spelling-Books, Bibles, Testaments, Slates and Slate Pencils, Playing and Blank Cards, Ink-Powder, &c. &c. which he will sell low for cash.

May 13.

## PROPOSALS

Are issued in Boston, for publishing by subscription,

## ARROWSMITH'S

## MAP OF THE WORLD;

The size of which, will be six feet eleven inches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely engraved and printed on fine thick paper.

Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dollars, according to the mounting, coloring, varnishing, &c. &c.

\*\* Subscriptions received by R. Gray, Alexandria.

June 1.

## Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

## WESTCOTT & CO.

## ELEVENTH STREET,

## NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

## WASHINGTON CITY,